

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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1. The British Communist Party (BCP), in its reaction to the resolution of June 1950 of the Central Committee (CC) of the Communist Party of India (CPI),* held that in the main the resolution followed correct lines of analysis in stating that it was the left sectarian policy which had disrupted the Party and the popular front. However, the BCP held that the CPI had misinterpreted the Cominform journal's editorial of 27 January 1950 in thinking that Indian Communists were to follow exactly the Chinese Communist path. Indian Communists had also failed to provide political leadership and guidance on current important political issues such as Korea, Nehru's proposal concerning the crossing of the thirty-eighth parallel, and the famine in India. The CPI must reestablish its position as foremost political spokesman of the Indian masses.
2. The BCP urged the CPI to return to democratic centralism and abandon the existing authoritarianism, by means of free elections to all committees instead of nomination by the Central Committee. The degree of legality which the CPI enjoyed should be more fully exploited by extending the press and publicity of the Party; Crossroads should be developed as a broad left-wing organ with a wide appeal to the non-Party public; and a separate Party organ should be started. The BCP stated that the CPI would be in a weak position in the elections of 1951 if the preparation of an election program were not begun immediately.
3. S. L. Dange, S. V. Ghatge and Ajoy Ghosh in their "Note on the Present Situation of the Party" expressed views close to those of the BCP. Dange may have possessed advance information of these opinions, as one of his supporters journeyed to London and returned before the date of the note.
4. The advice of the BCP was primarily responsible for the organizational changes made at the CC meeting in December 1950. Dange and Ghatge, but not Ghosh,** have been taken into the Politburo in addition to the CC. Nambudripad, a member of the CC and secretary of the Provincial Organizing Committee in Kerala, is another new member of the Politburo; he has relinquished his post in Kerala. Other new members of the CC are

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

Yusuf of Uttar Pradesh and Ranen Sen of Bengal.***

5. The Provincial Organizing Committee in Kerala has issued a circular accepting the broad lines of policy enunciated by the reconstituted CC. The circular divides Kerala into four regions. In the first, North Malabar, and third, Cochin Harbor and surrounding area, it is considered that armed struggle could be launched very soon, as the Party there has a strong peasant organization, a mass following with a high standard of political consciousness and experienced cadres.

25X1A * [REDACTED] Comment. See [REDACTED] 25X1A

25X1A ** [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] reports that according to the Indian Socialist Party organ Janata of 14 January 1951 Ghosh was taken into the Politburo, as well as into the CC. 25X1A

25X1A *** [REDACTED] Comment. The article in Janata, as reported in [REDACTED] also mentions Yusuf and Sen as new members of the CC. 25X1A

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